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2
3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
4 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
5 AT TACOMA

6 YVONNE BROWN,

7 Plaintiff,

8 v.

9 MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner of
10 Social Security,

11 Defendant.

Case No. C08-5716KLS

ORDER GRANTING IN PART MOTION
FOR AN AWARD OF ATTORNEY'S
FEES PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. §406(b)

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15 This matter is before the Court on a motion for an award of attorney's fees pursuant to 42
16 U.S.C. §406(b) filed by plaintiff's attorney. The parties have consented to have this matter be
17 heard by the undersigned Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), Federal Rule of Civil
18 Procedure 73 and Local Rule MJR 13. After reviewing the motion, defendant's response thereto,
19 the reply to that response filed by plaintiff's attorney, and the remaining record, the undersigned
20 hereby finds and orders as follows.

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22 FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

23 Plaintiff, acting *pro se* at the time, filed an application for disability insurance benefits on
24 November 13, 2002, alleging she became disabled as of December 31, 1994. (Dkt. #27, p. 1).
25 On February 6, 2004, plaintiff entered into a written contingent fee agreement with plaintiff's
26 attorney, in which she agreed to pay plaintiff's attorney 25% of any past due disability benefits

1 she received if her application was “approved at the Appeals Council or higher level,” including
2 on appeal to federal court. (Id., Exhibit 1).

3 Plaintiff’s application was denied at the initial administrative review level on July 9,
4 2003, and upon reconsideration on September 29, 2003. (Id. at p. 2). An administrative hearing
5 was held on December 13, 2005, and an unfavorable decision was issued on September 11, 2006.
6 (Id.). On September 16, 2008, the Appeals Council denied plaintiff’s request for review of that
7 decision. (Id.). On November 26, 2008, plaintiff filed a complaint with this court appealing the
8 Commissioner’s unfavorable decision. (Dkt. #1-#3).

10 On May 20, 2009, after plaintiff filed her opening brief, but before the submission of any
11 further briefing in this matter, the Court approved a stipulated motion for remand ordering that
12 the case be remanded to the Commissioner for further administrative proceedings. (Dkt. #21-
13 #22). On August 18, 2009, the Court also approved a stipulated motion for attorney’s fees and
14 expenses under the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2412, *et seq.*, awarding
15 plaintiff attorney’s fees in the amount of \$1,976.32 and expenses in the amount of \$17.80, for a
16 total payment of \$1,994.12, based on a total of 11.55 hours of work spent by plaintiff’s attorney
17 before the Court on plaintiff’s behalf. (Dkt. #23-#25).

19 On remand, a new administrative hearing was held on September 18, 2009. (Dkt. #27, p.
20 2). On October 6, 2009, an administrative law judge (“ALJ”) issued a fully favorable decision,
21 in which plaintiff was found to be disabled as of her amended onset date of disability of August
22 28, 1999. (Id., Exhibit 2). The ALJ also approved the contingent fee agreement entered into
23 between plaintiff and plaintiff’s attorney, subject to the condition that plaintiff’s claim result in
24 an award of past due benefits. (Id., Exhibit 3). On December 22, 2009, the Commissioner
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1 awarded plaintiff past due benefits in the amount of \$63,068.00, withholding an amount equal to
2 25% of that award (\$15,767.00) for payment of attorney's fees. (Id. at p. 2, Exhibit 4).

3 DISCUSSION

4 Section 406(b) of the Social Security Act (the "Act") "controls fees for representation in
5 the federal courts." Hearn v. Barnhart, 262 F.Supp.2d 1033, 1035 (N.D.Cal. 2003). That section
6 provides in relevant part:

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8 Whenever a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant . . . who was
9 represented before the court by an attorney, the court may determine and
10 allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in
excess of 25 percent of the total past-due benefits to which the claimant is
entitled by reason of such judgment.

11 Id. (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). Attorney's fees awarded are to be paid "out of, and not in
12 addition to, the amount of [the] past-due benefits" the claimant receives, and are payable for
13 work the claimant's attorney performed "before the district court." Id. An award made pursuant
14 to section 406(b) is "the only way a successful . . . attorney may recover fees" under the Act "for
15 work performed before the district court." Crawford v. Astrue, 586 F.3d 1142, 1147 (9th Cir.
16 2009); Clark v. Astrue, 529 F.3d 1211, 1215 (9th Cir. 2008) (section 406(b) empowers courts to
17 award fees based only on representation before district court).

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19 District courts, however, lack "jurisdiction to award attorney's fees for administrative
20 work." Brown v. Barnhart, 270 F.Supp.2d 769, 771 (W.D.Va. 2003); Clark, 529 F.3d at 1214
21 (district court has no authority to award fees for representation of claimant in proceedings before
22 Commissioner). Rather, fees for such work at the administrative level are governed by section
23 406(a) of the Act, which allocates to the Commissioner the power to determine them. Gisbrecht
24 v. Barnhart, 535 U.S. 789, 793 (2002); Brown, 270 F.Supp.2d at 771 ("[O]nly the agency has the
25 power to make such an award."); see also Clark, 529 F.3d at 1214. The claimant's attorney thus
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1 must petition the Commissioner, not the district court, for those fees, which “may not exceed the
2 lesser of 25% of past-due benefits or \$5,300.”¹ Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1147 n.6 (citing 42 U.S.C.
3 § 406(b)(1)(A)(ii), (iii); Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 795).

4 “Because benefits amounts figuring in the [section 406(b)] fee calculation are limited to
5 those past due, attorneys may not gain additional fees based on” their “claimant’s continuing
6 entitlement to benefits.” Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 795. In addition, “[t]he prescriptions set out in
7 §§ 406(a) and 406(b) establish the exclusive regime for obtaining” attorney’s fees under the Act,
8 and “[c]ollecting or even demanding from the client anything more than the authorized allocation
9 of past-due benefits is a criminal offense.” Id. at 795-96 (citing §§ 406(a)(5), (b)(2) (1994 ed.);
10 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1740-1799 (2001)). Congress, furthermore, has “harmonized fees payable by
11 the Government under [the] EAJA with fees payable under § 406(b) out of the claimant’s past-
12 due . . . benefits,” by allowing awards to “be made under both prescriptions, but the claimant’s
13 attorney must ‘refun[d] to the claimant the amount of the smaller fee.’”² Id. at 796 (quoting Act
14 of Aug. 5, 1985, Pub.L. 99-80, § 3, 99 Stat. 186).

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17 As noted by the Ninth Circuit, attorneys representing Social Security disability claimants
18 “routinely enter into contingent-fee agreements specifying that the fee will be 25% of any past-
19 due benefits recovered,” thereby “providing the attorney the statutory maximum of fees if the
20 representation is successful.” Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1147. Indeed, the Supreme Court has noted
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22 ¹ Of note, in the Ninth Circuit “[t]he 25% cap on attorneys’ fees in § 406(b) limits only the amount of attorneys’ fees
23 awarded for representation before the district court,” and “does not limit the combined fees awarded under § 406(a)
24 for representation before the SSA [Social Security Administration] and under § 406(b) for representation before the
25 district court.” Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1147 n.6. However, this appears to not be the case in at least one other circuit.
26 See Brown, 270 F.Supp.2d at 771 (stating that to avoid double recovery under §§ 406(a) and (b), district court must
consider any amount Commissioner awards and ensure that both awards in combination do not exceed 25% of past
due benefits) (citing Morris v. Social Security Administration, 689 F.2d 495 (4th Cir. 1982)).

² Accordingly, an award made pursuant to the EAJA will offset “an award under Section 406(b), so that the [amount
of the total past-due benefits the claimant actually receives] will be increased by the . . . EAJA award up to the point
the claimant receives 100 percent of the past-due benefits.” Id. at 796 (citation omitted).

1 expressly that “§ 406(b)’s language does not exclude contingent-fee contracts that produce fees
2 no higher than the 25 percent ceiling.” Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 800, 807 (“Most plausibly read, we
3 conclude, § 406(b) does not displace contingent-fee agreements as the primary means by which
4 fees are set for successfully representing Social Security benefits claimants in court.”). “Rather,
5 § 406(b) calls for court review of such arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they
6 yield reasonable results in particular cases.” Id.; Ellick v. Barnhart, 445 F.Supp.2d 1166, 1167
7 (C.D.Cal. 2006) (“The Court has an independent duty to ensure that a section 406(b) contingency
8 fee is reasonable.”).

10 As such, the only “boundary line” on contingent fee agreements is that they will be found
11 to be “unenforceable to the extent that they provide for fees exceeding 25 percent of the past-due
12 benefits.” Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 807. “Within the 25 percent boundary,” however, attorneys for
13 successful claimants “must show that the fee sought is reasonable for the services rendered.” Id.
14 While section 406(b) does not further specify how to determine the reasonableness of a requested
15 fee, the Supreme Court has held that “a district court charged with determining a reasonable fee
16 award” must, as just indicated, “respect ‘the primacy’” of a lawful attorney-client contingent fee
17 agreement, by “looking first to the” the agreement itself, and “then testing it for reasonableness.”
18 Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1148 (quoting Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 793, 808).

20 A district court may appropriately reduce an “attorney’s recovery based on the character
21 of the representation.” Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 808. Thus, “if the attorney provided substandard
22 representation or engaged in dilatory conduct in order to increase the accrued amount of past-due
23 benefits,” the fee resulting from the contingent fee agreement will be found to be unreasonable.
24 Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1148. “If the attorney is responsible for delay, for example, a reduction is
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1 in order so that the attorney will not profit from accumulation of benefits during the pendency of
2 the case in court.” Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 808.

3 In addition, “[i]f the benefits are large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent
4 on the case, a downward adjustment is similarly in order.” Id. In this regard, the district court –
5 “as an aid to” its “assessment of the reasonableness of the fee yielded by the fee agreement,” but
6 “not as a basis for satellite litigation” – may “require the claimant’s attorney to submit . . . a
7 record of the hours spent representing the claimant and a statement of the lawyer’s normal hourly
8 billing charge for noncontingent-fee cases.” Id. It is the attorney, though, who “bears the burden
9 of establishing that the fee sought is reasonable.” Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1148.

11 Accordingly, as one district court has observed, it appears the Supreme Court intends for
12 the lower courts to give contingent fee agreements “great deference,” and to uphold them “unless
13 the fees produced by them are found to be unreasonable” as noted above. Mizell v. Astrue, 2008
14 WL 536168 *5 (S.D.Ala. 2008); Hearn, 262 F.Supp.2d at 1037 (noting that since Gisbrecht was
15 handed down, district courts generally have been deferential to contingent fee contract terms in
16 section 406(b) cases). While, as another district court has observed, courts applying Gisbrecht
17 “have not been uniform in their approach,” several factors in addition to those discussed above,
18 generally have entered the equation. Ellick, 445 F.Supp.2d at 1172.

20 First, of course, is whether counsel has “achieved a favorable result” for the claimant. Id.;
21 Brown, 270 F.Supp.2d at 772 (finding, as support for award of substantial attorney’s fee under
22 section 406(b), that there was no doubt counsel achieved large measure of success for his client).
23 For this purpose, not only is it proper to consider the amount of past due benefits received, but
24 also any “ongoing benefits” that may have been awarded. Claypool v. Barnhart, 294 F.Supp.2d
25 829, 833 (S.D.W.Va. 2003). If a successful result is achieved, counsel “should be compensated
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1 above” his or her “normal hourly fees to recognize the risk of contingent litigation.” Ellick, 445
2 F.Supp.2d at 1172; Hearn, 262 F.Supp.2d at 1037 (“Congress has indicated the permissibility,
3 within limits, of rewarding attorneys for assuming the risk of going uncompensated for
4 representing Social Security claimants.”) (quoting Dodson v. Commissioner of Social Security,
5 2002 WL 31927589 *2 (W.D.Wa. 2002)).

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7 Indeed, the courts generally have accepted “that the resulting *de facto* hourly rates may
8 exceed those for non contingency-fee arrangements.” Hearn, 262 F.Supp.2d at 1037. Further,
9 “any reliance on a non-contingent rate without taking into account the contingent nature of” the
10 fee arrangement “could undercompensate” claimants’ counsel, as they “may only collect [section
11 406(b)] fees from” claimants “who ultimately receive benefits.” Id. In adding section 406(b) to
12 the Act, Congress also “was mindful that fee awards should be sufficient to encourage adequate
13 representation of claimants.” Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1149 (citing Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 804,
14 806); Wells v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 367, 370 (2nd Cir. 1990) (noting contingent fee agreements
15 effectuate Congressional objective of securing adequate representation for Social Security
16 claimants).

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18 “[B]asing a reasonableness determination on a simple hourly rate basis is inappropriate,”
19 therefore, “when an attorney is working pursuant to a reasonable contingency contract for which
20 there runs a substantial risk of loss.” Hearn, 262 F.Supp.2d at 1037; see also Hussar-Nelson v.
21 Barnhart, 2002 WL 31664488 *3 (N.D.Ill. 2002) (agreeing with plaintiff that great risk of loss
22 exists at district court level because substantial evidence standard of review governs rather than
23 *de novo* standard, and that risk of loss also is greater in Social Security cases because there are
24 no settlements). As the district court in Dodson eloquently explained:

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26 . . . Social Security claimants, by nature of their disabilities, are generally not
able to secure representation via advance payment for services. Contingent-

1 fee agreements are the method of rewarding attorneys for representing
2 claimants without guarantee of payment. As the *Gisbrecht* Court noted, the
3 Social Security Administration itself concluded in 1988 that it could “identify
4 no more effective means of ensuring claimant access to attorney
5 representation.” 122 S.Ct. at 1827 (citing Dept. of Health and Human
6 Services, Social Security Administration, Office of Hearings and Appeals,
7 Report to Congress: Attorney Fees under Title II of the Social Security Act at
8 25 (July 1988)). A contingent-fee system rests on the theory of expected
9 value: a projected award of fees discounted by the probability of obtaining an
10 award. When the attorney is successful, he or she must be able to collect fees
11 that exceed what one might consider a reasonable hourly rate in order to
12 compensate the attorney for unpaid time spent in cases that ended
13 unsuccessfully. An attorney that can collect only a lodestar³ amount when he
14 wins a Social Security benefits case and absolutely nothing when he loses a
15 benefits case is an attorney likely to forego representing Social Security
16 claimants altogether.

17 2002 WL 31927589 at *2; see also *Brown*, 270 F.Supp.2d at 773 (finding because contingent fee
18 agreement was involved, risk claimant’s counsel had to bear that he would not win award for his
19 client, and thus not be paid at all, must be taken into account).

20 ³ The “lodestar” method – the usual method for determining attorney’s fees in non-contingent fee cases – consists of
21 “determining a reasonable hourly rate for the services performed and multiplying it by the number of attorney hours
22 spent on the case.” *Claypool*, 294 F.Supp.2d at 834. As discussed above, the Supreme Court has held that while the
23 district court “may require the claimant’s attorney to submit . . . a record of the hours spent representing the claimant
24 and a statement of the lawyer’s normal hourly billing charge for noncontingent-fee cases,” it may do so only “as an
25 aid to the court’s assessment of the reasonableness of the fee yielded by the [contingent] fee agreement.” *Gisbrecht*,
26 535 U.S. at 808. Thus, the lodestar method cannot be the starting point for the reasonableness determination. As
noted by the Ninth Circuit, “the negative policy implications of allowing the lodestar methodology to drive [Social
Security disability] fee awards” counsel against reliance on that methodology in these cases:

As history demonstrates, Congress and the Supreme Court have considered [the]se negative
policy implications . . . Given the prevalence of lodestar calculations in the [non-contingent]
fee-shifting context, district courts are familiar with the normal lodestar rules. These include
the “strong presumption” that the lodestar is the reasonable fee, see *City of Burlington v.*
Bogue, 505, 562, 112 S.Ct. 2638, 120 L.Ed.2d 449 (1992), and the rule forbidding
contingency enhancements to compensate for the risk of non-payment in fee shifting cases.
See *id.* at 566-67, 112 S.Ct. 2638. These rules should not apply where the fee is paid by the
client under the agreement negotiated between the parties. The lodestar method under-
compensates attorneys for the risk they assume in representing [Social Security disability]
claimants and ordinarily produces remarkably smaller fees than would be produced by
starting with the contingent-fee agreement. A district court’s use of the lodestar to determine
a reasonable fee thus ultimately works to the disadvantage of [Social Security disability]
claimants who need counsel to recover any past-due benefits at all.

Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1149; see also *Mizell*, 2008 WL 536168 at *5 (“[T]he Supreme Court has rejected an hourly
approach (‘lodestar method’) for determining the reasonableness of a contingency fee arrangement, noting that the
lodestar method is inappropriate because it is ‘designed to govern imposition of fees on the losing party.’”) (quoting
Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 805).

1 Other factors bearing on the determination as to whether a reduction in the attorney's fees
2 requested is warranted, include "the quality or efficiency of counsel's representation before" the
3 district court, "evidence of fraud or overreaching" in the contingent fee agreement, whether "the
4 requested fees . . . were significantly lower than the fees bargained for" in the fee agreement,
5 whether the "past due benefits . . . recovered" are "large in comparison to the amount of time
6 spent on the case by" claimant's counsel (such that a fee award "would constitute a windfall"),
7 and – in regard to this last factor – whether claimant's "counsel voluntarily evaluated the fees in
8 comparison to the amount of time spent on the case" and "reduced those fees substantially from
9 the allowable 25%." Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1151-52; Jimenez v. Astrue, 2008 WL 2684619 *2
10 (C.D.Cal. 2008); Ellick, 445 F.Supp.2d at 1172; Brown, 270 F.Supp.2d at 772.

12 District courts also have considered whether "the issues briefed" were novel or complex,
13 whether the fee is "near the allowable 25 percent" regardless of any voluntary reduction in the
14 amount requested, and whether counsel "is experienced in the field." Ellick, 445 F.Supp.2d at
15 1173; Claypool, 294 F.Supp.2d at 834; Brown, 270 F.Supp.2d at 772; Hearn, 262 F.Supp.2d at
16 1037 (noting counsel, who had earned reputation for expertise in area of Social Security law over
17 period of more than 26 years, did not seek maximum allowable fee of 25%); Dodson, 2002 WL
18 31927589 at *2 (noting counsel requested less than half of maximum statutory amount, which
19 was less than half of fee amount counsel theoretically could claim under terms of fee agreement).
20 In addition, at least one district court has recognized as support for "a substantial fee," the fact
21 that counsel "spent significant time" in administrative proceedings, even though, as noted above,
22 that time "cannot be compensated" federal court. Brown, 270 F.Supp.2d at 773.

25 Another factor is whether "any novel legal issues or arguments [were] presented" or other
26 legal or factual obstacles had "to the enhancement of the benefits awarded" had to be overcome,

1 “which would justify a maximum award.” Mizell, 2008 WL 5366168 at *5 (noting further that
2 counsel represented plaintiff for nine years and as such assumed significant risk of non-recovery
3 for her efforts, and therefore that time spent in court would not be viewed in isolation); Hearn,
4 262 F.Supp.2d at 1036-37 (finding substantial risk of loss jeopardized counsel’s case from start,
5 in that (a) claimant alleged variety of ailments, many of which were not susceptible to clear and
6 straightforward forms of proof, and some of which involved lengthy and complicated medical
7 histories, and (b) claimant’s disability claim already had been denied in whole or in part at
8 several levels of administrative review); Hussar-Nelson, 2002 WL 31664488 at *2 (noting total
9 amount of time counsel spent on claimant’s case was substantial, requiring counsel to represent
10 claimant at two administrative hearings, on administrative appeal therefrom and in federal court,
11 and requiring counsel to do extensive brief writing at federal level).

12
13 Lastly, some courts have considered important the fact that the claimant had “submitted a
14 declaration stating” he or she concurred “with the fee request,” and requesting the district court
15 to “approve it in its entirety.” Hearn, 262 F.Supp.2d at 1038; Mizell, 2008 WL 536168 at *5
16 (finding noteworthy fact that claimant had executed affidavit, averring that he was very pleased
17 with results counsel achieved for him, that he was aware of her fee request, that he believed that
18 request to be fair, and that he was fully in support of that request). Nevertheless, as noted by the
19 district court in Ellick, courts have not been exactly “uniform in their approach” in applying the
20 above factors or Gisbrecht in general. 445 F.Supp.2d at 1172. After considering those factors,
21 however, and the language of section 406(b) and the decisions of the Supreme Court and Ninth
22 Circuit in Gisbrecht and Crawford respectively, the undersigned finds that although plaintiff’s
23 counsel is entitled to a substantial fee for his successful representation of plaintiff, that fee should
24 be reduced to the amount and for the reasons set forth below.
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1 Plaintiff's attorney argues he is entitled to the full 25% award. As support for his request,
2 plaintiff's attorney notes that he spent 65.3 hours representing plaintiff over a six-year period, of
3 which, as indicated above, 11.55 were spent representing her before this Court.⁴ He states that
4 no delays occurred at any step in the proceedings in this case, that he has practiced as an attorney
5 since 1977 – during which he has represented many Social Security disability claimants at every
6 administrative level, as well as before both the federal district court and Ninth Circuit – and that
7 he has a 95% success rate for his clients in relation to a typical case load of 129 Social Security
8 disability clients at any one time. Plaintiff's attorney also has submitted a statement showing the
9 hours he spent representing plaintiff. In addition, plaintiff's attorney states he charges an hourly
10 rate of \$250.00 in non-contingent fee cases.
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12 There is no dispute in this case that plaintiff's attorney achieved favorable results for his
13 client. Nor is there evidence before the Court that the representation plaintiff's attorney provided
14 was in any way substandard – indeed, plaintiff has achieved a significant amount of success in
15 representing clients in regard to their Social Security applications for well over three decades –
16 or that plaintiff's attorney has engaged in any dilatory tactics in this matter or in any fraud or
17 overreaching in regard to the fee agreement itself. It also is noteworthy that plaintiff's attorney
18 provided representation to his client for a period of some six years, and, as noted above, was able
19 to overcome at least three adverse administrative decisions, ultimately prevailing in terms of
20 obtaining both significant past-due and continuing benefits on his client's behalf on stipulated
21 remand from this Court. These factors all tend to support granting a substantial award under the
22 terms of the contingent fee agreement.
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⁴ Plaintiff's attorney also estimates another two hours would be spent on the 406(b) issue.

1 Other factors, though, counsel against an award of the full amount requested. Remand of
2 this matter, for example, was achieved prior to the full completion of briefing before this Court,
3 though the undersigned does recognize the work that went into crafting the opening brief filed by
4 plaintiff's counsel. Nor does this matter appear to have involved particularly complex or novel
5 factual or legal issues (see Dkt. #17), and the administrative record itself was not overly long as
6 far as such records go (see Dkt. #12), even recognizing the difficulty inherent in establishing
7 disability in regard to a remote onset date of disability based on out of state medical records. In
8 addition, while also acknowledging the number of years spent representing plaintiff with respect
9 to her disability application, the undersigned notes that the amount of attorney's fees requested
10 (\$15,767.00) in comparison with the number of hours spent before the Court (11.55) are large
11 (for an hourly rate of \$1,371.04), even when the additional estimated two hours spent arguing the
12 attorney's fees issue is considered (\$1,163.62).

14
15 Plaintiff's attorney argues the full 25% being requested is reasonable in light of the fact
16 that had the application for supplemental security income ("SSI") benefits plaintiff filed at the
17 time she filed her application for disability insurance benefits not been granted, the amount of the
18 past-due benefits she received would have been much higher. But it appears the application for
19 SSI benefits was granted almost one and a half years prior to the date plaintiff's counsel began
20 representing her in this matter. See (Dkt. #27, pp. 1-2). As such, those benefits cannot be used to
21 determine the reasonableness of the fee being requested by plaintiff's attorney, as no work on his
22 part was required in order to obtain them.

24 Plaintiff's attorney also argues that when all the hours he spent on plaintiff's claim during
25 the six years he represented her are taken into account, the resulting effective hourly rate is only
26 \$241.45 per hour. But, as noted above, attorney's fees sought pursuant to section 406(b) may be

1 awarded only for time spent representing a claimant before the district court, even though, also
2 as noted above, the fact that significant time was spent doing so at the administrative level may
3 be considered in general in determining the overall reasonableness of the fee request. That is,
4 fees awarded under section 406(b) cannot actually be paid for work done before the agency on
5 the claimant's behalf. See Brown, 270 F.Supp.2d at 772 (noting that because fees for services
6 rendered before agency cannot be awarded pursuant to § 406(b), only hours spent in connection
7 with court proceedings may be considered).⁵

9 The Court further notes that the attorney's fee request is for the maximum amount of
10 25% allowed under the Act, and that there is no affidavit in the record from plaintiff herself
11 indicating concurrence with or approval of that amount. While these last two factors certainly
12 are not dispositive of the matter, they are as noted above important considerations, especially in
13 light of the amount of attorney's fees requested in relation to the time expended. As such, the
14 Court finds a reduction in the attorney's fee request is warranted here. That being said, as one
15 district court has aptly observed, Gisbrecht "does not instruct precisely how a district court
16 should quantify the 'downward adjustment' when" it is determined that such adjustment is "in
17 order." Ellick, 445 F.Supp.2d at 1168.

19 The Supreme Court has left it to the discretion of the district courts to determine what a
20 reasonable attorney's fee in a particular case should be. See Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 808 ("Judges
21 of our district courts are accustomed to making reasonableness determinations in a wide variety
22 of contexts, and their assessments in such matters, in the event of an appeal, ordinarily qualify
23 for highly respectful review."). Thus, while it does appear that a district court has considerable

25 ⁵ But see Ellick, 445 F.Supp.2d at 1169-70 and n.6 (finding three district court decisions in which *de facto* hourly
26 rate was calculated based on time counsel spent before court combined with time counsel spent in administrative
proceedings) (citing Henshaw v. Barnhart, 317 F.Supp.2d 657, 662 (W.D.Va. 2004); Bartrom v. Barnhart, 2003 WL
21919181 *3 (N.D.Ind. 2003); Thompson v. Barnhart, 240 F.Supp.2d 562, 565 (W.D.Va. 2003)).

1 discretion in this area, it “must provide ‘a concise but clear explanation of its reasons for the fee
2 award.’” Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1152 (quoting Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424, 437 (1983)).
3 Although the Court has set forth its reasons for why a reduction in the amount plaintiff’s counsel
4 is requesting here is proper, the size thereof still must be quantified.

5 As once more aptly observed by the district court in Ellick, the concern that Gisbrecht did
6 “‘nothing whatever to subject [section 406(b)] fees to anything approximating a uniform rule of
7 law[,]’ . . . may have been well-founded.” Ellick, 445 F.Supp.2d at 1168 (quoting 535 U.S. at
8 809 (Scalia, J., dissenting)). An extensive survey of the case law applying Gisbrecht by that
9 district court at the time revealed “43 reported decisions,” among which there was “considerable
10 divergence and scant evidence of any ‘uniform rule of law.’” Ellick, 445 F.Supp.2d at 1168. The
11 district court continued in relevant part:
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13 Slightly more than half, or 23, of the reported decisions . . . have awarded
14 attorney fees in the amount of the requested 25 percent of past-due benefits.
15 The stated justifications for these awards vary widely. For example, five of
16 the decisions generally defer to the fee agreement, apparently without
17 considering whether the benefits obtained were large in comparison to the
18 time counsel spent representing the claimant. Four decisions mention the size
19 of the recovery in comparison to the time spent, but nonetheless deem the
20 contingency fee “reasonable” because of the supposed difficulties in
21 representing the claimants and/or the exceptional results obtained.

22 Each of the remaining 14 decisions awarding 25 percent of past-due benefits
23 approves the fee request based at least in part on a finding that the *de facto*
24 hourly rate for counsel’s time was “reasonable.” Eleven of these 14 decisions
25 calculate the *de facto* hourly rate based only on the time counsel spent before
26 the court. Three of these decisions calculate the *de facto* hourly rate based on
the time counsel spent before the court combined with the time counsel spent
before the agency.

...

Eight of the reported decisions . . . have awarded the full amount requested,
when the amount happened to be less than 25 percent of the claimant’s past-
due benefits. In seven of these decisions, the court appears to have considered

1 the amount of time spent in relation to the benefits obtained. In the remaining
2 case, the court emphasized the fact that the fee was not disputed.

3 . . .

4 The remaining 12 reported decisions . . . have awarded fees in amounts greater
5 than the amounts that would have been recovered under counsel's standard
6 hourly rates, but less than the requested 25 percent of past-due benefits.
These decisions vary significantly in the manner in which the decisions reduce
the fees:

- 7 • Two decisions reduce the fees to a *de facto* hourly rate 2.5 times counsel's
8 normal hourly rate.
- 9 • Three decisions reduce the fees based on amounts the judge previously
10 had adjudicated to be reasonable in other cases or had experienced in
11 practice and on the bench.
- 12 • Five decisions reduce the fees markedly, but without any precise
explanation regarding how the court calculated the reduction.
- 13 • One decision excludes fees attributable to paralegal time.
- 14 • One decision excludes fees for past-due benefits covered for the
15 claimant's minor children.

16 Id. at 1168-71 (internal footnotes and citations omitted); see also Jimenez, 2008 WL 2684619 at
17 *1-*3 (finding *de facto* hourly rates of \$826.98 for attorney services and \$366.95 for paralegal
18 services reasonable, where total fees request amounted to less than 12.5% of past due benefits
19 award); Mizell, 2008 WL 536168 at * (awarding full 25% of past due benefits despite limited
20 number of hours spent before district court, based not only on size of both past due and future
21 benefits obtained, experience and reputation of counsel, length of time representing claimant,
22 risk of loss assumed, legal and factual obstacles counsel had to overcome, but also on fact that
23 claimant executed affidavit in support of amount of fee request).

25 In Ellick, the district court found the "favorable result" the plaintiff's counsel achieved
26 for the plaintiff should result in compensation above the "normal hourly fees to recognize the

1 risks of contingent litigation” the plaintiff’s counsel bore, and the past-due benefits the plaintiff
2 recovered were “large in comparison to the amount of time spent on the case by” the plaintiff’s
3 counsel, which would have resulted in “a fee equivalent to roughly 4.24 times her normal hourly
4 rates” if “the full 25 percent under the fee agreement” were to be received. 445 F.Supp.2d at
5 1172. Given this, and the lack of novel or complex issues involved in the case, the district court
6 found “a downward adjustment . . . representing 2.5 times the normal hourly rates of counsel”
7 was “a reasonable fee for the representation” provided the plaintiff in regard to the proceedings
8 before it. Id. at 1173.
9

10 In this case, the full 25% requested amount of \$15,767.00 for 13.55 hours of work would
11 result in a fee equivalent to 4.65 times counsel’s normal hourly rate for non-contingent fee cases.
12 Given the discussion above, the undersigned finds that a downward adjustment to \$10,000.00, or
13 2.95 times counsel’s normal hourly rate, properly compensates counsel for the contingent nature
14 of his representation of plaintiff in light of the facts this case. The Court does recognize, as did
15 the district court in Ellick, “the regrettable imprecision of [the preceding] analysis.” 445
16 F.Supp.2d at 1173 (noting that its decision was vulnerable to same sort of criticisms it implicitly
17 directed at decisions of other courts, i.e., that it still may provide too little explanation for size of
18 downward adjustment to 2.5 times lodestar figure). “[A]sent further guidance” from Congress or
19 the appellate courts, though, regarding a more precise method for quantifying the reasonableness
20 of a requested fee, the Court finds the above figure to be here.⁶
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22
23

24 ⁶ As an additional basis for seeking a reduction in the attorney’s fees being requested by plaintiff’s counsel under
25 section 406(b), plaintiff argues that the amount of past-due benefits upon which the calculation of such fees should
26 be reduced by some \$1,430.00, based on the requirement set forth in the Social Security regulations that the period
of time for which such benefits are determined not include the month during which that determination is made. See
20 C.F.R. § 404.1703. Apparently, the Commissioner did not take this into account when it withheld the \$15,767.00
for payment of those fees. Plaintiff argues the Commissioner’s interpretation of its own regulations, as represented
by the amount it withheld, should be upheld. The court need resolve this issue, however, since, as just discussed, the
ORDER - 16

1 CONCLUSION

2 Based on the foregoing discussion, the request for attorney's fees submitted by plaintiff's
3 counsel pursuant to section 406(b) hereby is reduced to \$10,000, or 2.95 times his normal hourly
4 rate for non-contingent fee cases.

5 DATED this 19th day of February, 2010.

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9 Karen L. Strombom
10 United States Magistrate Judge
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fee request already has been reduced by far larger amount than the \$357.50 by which that request would be reduced if defendant's position were upheld. Accordingly, the undersigned declines to do so.